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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXX

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In the accompanying plate, an attempt has been made to illustrate a few of the larger polypores, which would require much more space for adequate representation. The species selected occur on living or dead trees in the vicinity of New York City, some of them in abundance.

Ganoderma Tsugae Murrill

HEMLOCK GANODERMA

Plate 6. Figure 1. × ½

Pileus corky to woody, fan-shaped, convex above, concave below, 4–20 × 5–25 × 1–4 cm.; surface glabrous, uneven, concentrically sulcate, laccate, lustrous, yellowish-red to mahogany-colored, at length black; margin light-yellow, acute, becoming concolorous, truncate, and marked with many shallow furrows, often undulate and at times more or less lobed; context soft-corky, radiate-fibrous, white or nearly so, 1–3 cm. thick; tubes annual, 0.5–0.75 cm. long, 4–6 to a mm., brown within, mouths circular or polygonal, white to light-cinnamon, edges obtuse, becoming acute; spores ovoid, obtuse at the base, attenuate and truncate at the apex, appearing verrucose, yellowish-brown, 9–11 × 6–8 μ; stipe lateral, ascending, frequently forked, cylindric, equal, 2–20 × 1–4 cm., resembling the pileus in color, surface and context.

Common on decaying trunks, stumps, and roots of hemlock throughout the range of this tree in America. The varnish begins to exude from the very young hymenophore, as shown in the figure, and soon spreads over the entire surface. The generic name refers to this character.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

Inonotus dryophilus (Berk.) Murrill

OAK-LOVING INONOTUS

Plate 6. Figure 2. × 1

Pileus thick, unequal, unguliform, subimbricate, rigid, 7–8 × 10–14 × 2–3 cm.; surface hoary-flavous to ferruginous-fulvous, becoming scabrous and bay with age; margin thick, usually obtuse, sterile, pallid, entire or undulate; context ferruginous to fulvous, zonate, shining, 3–10 mm. thick; tubes slender, concolorous with the context, about 1 cm. long, mouths regular, angular, 2–3 to a mm., glistening, whitish-isabelline to dark-fulvous, edges thin, entire to toothed; spores subglobose, deep-ferruginous, 6–7 μ; cystidia scanty and short; hyphae deep-ferruginous.

Occasional on living or dead oak trunks throughout the United states, causing serious decay. The specimen figured was taken from a living white oak in the New York Botanical Garden in September, 1912. See *Mycologia* 1: 84 and 9: 39.

Ganoderma sessile Murrill

SESSILE GANODERMA

Plate 6. Figure 3. × ½

Pileus corky to woody, dimidiate, sessile or stipitate, imbricate or connate at times, conchate to fan-shaped, thickest behind, thin at the margin, 5–15 × 7–25 × 1–3 cm.; surface glabrous, laccate, shining, radiate-rugose, concentrically sulcate, yellow to reddish-chestnut, at length opaque, dark-brown, usually marked near the margin with alternating bay and tawny zones; margin usually very thin and acute, often curved downward, often undulate, rarely becoming truncate, white, at length concolorous; context soft-corky or woody, radiate-fibrous, concentrically banded, ochraceous-fulvous; tubes 0.5–2 cm. long, 3–5 to a mm., brown within, mouths circular or angular, white or grayish-brown, edges thin, entire; spores ovoid, obtuse at the base, attenuate and truncate at the apex, appearing verrucose, yellowish-brown, 9–11 × 6–8 μ; stipe laterally attached, usually ascending, irregularly cylindric, 1–4 × 0.5–1.5 cm., resembling the pileus in color, surface and substance, often obsolete.

Frequent on diseased trunks and dead stumps from New England to Ohio, Missouri, and southward. Described in 1902 from sessile forms found on stumps of deciduous trees about New

York City. The specimen figured grew on a red maple stump. Stipitate forms also occur and may possibly connect it with *Ganoderma lucidum* of Europe.

Tyromyces Spraguei (Berk. & Curt.) Murrill

SPRAGUE'S TYROMYCES

Plate 6. Figure 4. × 1

Pileus subimbricate, dimidiate or flabelliform, broadly sessile or attenuate behind, convex, fleshy-tough and watery to rigid and fragile when dry, 4–7 × 5–10 × 1–2 cm.; surface at first milk-white, finely tomentose to glabrous, slightly tuberculose, azonate, sodden, containing depressions filled with exuded water, becoming discolored and roughened and often decaying, especially in damp weather, with a strong and disagreeable odor; margin undulate or slightly lobed, acute, usually discolored, sometimes smoky-black, inflexed when dry; context white, zonate, cheesy when fresh, rigid and somewhat fragile when dry; tubes small, white to yellowish within, 3–8 mm. long, mouths somewhat uneven, angular, 3–4 to a mm., edges white to yellowish, thin, entire; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, 6 × 4 μ.

Common in the eastern United States on decaying stumps and trunks of chestnut and oak. The specimen figured was taken from a white oak tree in the New York Botanical Garden.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.